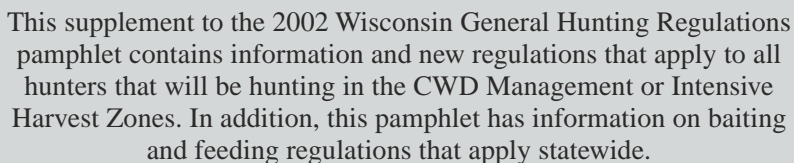


Wisconsin Regulations Related to Chronic Wasting Disease



Dear Hunters and Landowners:

We face the most important hunting season in modern history. I want to thank you for being part of the solution for our Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Management Plan. We have a tough task ahead. Shooting all the deer in the known infected area and reducing the herd to 10 deer per square mile of deer range within 40 miles of these positive CWD cases is the challenge. Deer are very valuable to all of us. If there were any other option that had a chance of beating CWD, we would use it. Sadly there is no live test for CWD, no inoculation and no cure. But, greatly reducing the herd and stopping practices that concentrate deer, such as baiting and feeding, are the best current strategies and, we hope, will help us beat CWD in Wisconsin. With lower deer numbers, sick deer have less of a chance to give the disease to other deer. If we act now, we have a chance of eradicating the disease.

Like you, I'm a deer hunter. I, and a number of my staff have hunted deer in the CWD Intensive Harvest Zone and Management Zone for a couple of decades. We have been blessed with great deer viewing and hunting opportunities in this area. Now, we must make a sacrifice for the long term good of the deer herd and deer hunting both in the CWD area and throughout the rest of Wisconsin. We cannot afford to walk away from deer hunting in this area. Truly, the DNR cannot succeed without your help. Landowners and hunters are the best hope and the key to success in this fight to save Wisconsin's deer herd. Please encourage your fellow hunters and neighbors to join us in this effort.

We know that not all of the regulations in this pamphlet are popular with all hunters and landowners. However, we believe that they will be the most effective set of rules for controlling CWD. Thanks for being a true conservationist by contributing to the CWD control effort. I hope that even with the tough job ahead, you will still find satisfaction in this hunting season. Working together, we'll get the job done and pass the gift of deer hunting on to our future Wisconsin generations.

Sincerely,



Tom Hauge
Director, Bureau of Wildlife Management

The purpose of this pamphlet is to explain the special hunts and regulations that the department has developed to help control the spread of chronic wasting disease in the state. This is not a complete set of laws, nor is it the complete summary of Wisconsin's other important hunting laws. Please refer to the 2002 Wisconsin General Hunting Regulations pamphlet for a summary of these regulations.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provides equal opportunity in its employment, programs, services and functions under an Affirmative Action Plan. If you have any questions, please write to Equal Opportunity Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

This publication is available in large print, Braille, audio cassette or computer format upon request. To order call 608-266-8204.

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Support Ethical Responsible Hunting
Report Violations

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(1-800-847-9367)

Toll Free, Statewide, 24-Hour & Confidential

(This is NOT an information number)

Conservation Wardens may enter private lands
at any time when performing their duties.

CWD Disease Control Areas

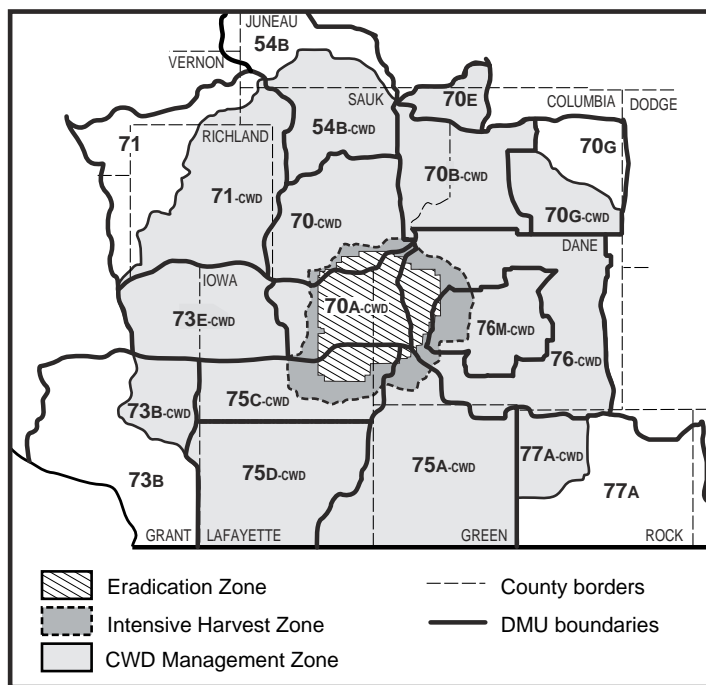
The “**Eradication Zone**” is the area where the deer population will be reduced to as close to zero as possible through expanded hunting dates with unlimited harvest opportunities. In addition to these deer herd control measures, the Department of Natural Resources is issuing landowner shooting permits, authorizing the shooting of deer by department employees and may utilize helicopters for driving and/or shooting deer.

The Eradication Zone is defined by sections of land within an established distance from the positive CWD tests. Currently, the Eradication Zone lies entirely within the Intensive Harvest Zone, but it could expand outside the Intensive Harvest Zone if new CWD positive deer are found. See page 19 for a more detailed map of the Eradication Zone and pages 20-21 for special rules relating to landowners.

The “**Intensive Harvest Zone**” includes and closely surrounds the CWD Eradication Zone and is the area where the most liberal hunting framework will be employed.

The “**CWD Management Zone**” is the larger zone that is adjacent to the Intensive Harvest Zone and extends out to approximately 40 miles from the center of the positive CWD cases. Somewhat less aggressive hunting regulations will be used to reduce the deer population to as close to 10 deer per square mile as possible in this zone. It does not include the Intensive Harvest or the Eradication Zones.

Both the CWD Intensive Harvest and Management Zones are identified by county and state highway boundaries. For a detailed map including road boundaries see pages 16 and 17.

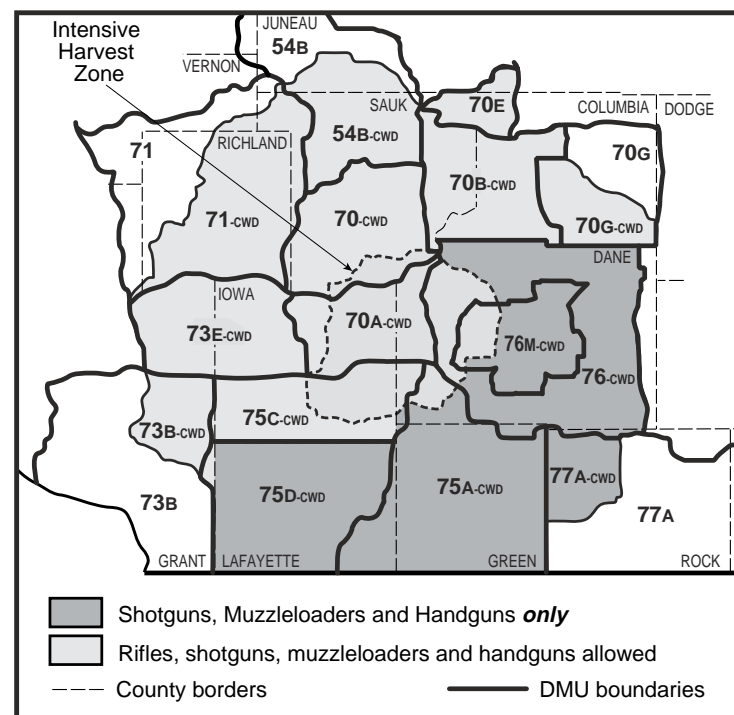


Licensing Requirements:

- Hunters must carry a valid deer hunting license on their person while engaged in hunting during the hunts listed on pages 6 and 7.
- It is illegal to allow someone else to use or carry your license or tag, or for you to use or carry some other person's license or tag when engaged in hunting.
- No person less than 12 years old may obtain a license that authorizes hunting.
- Persons born on or after January 1, 1973 must present their hunter education certificate, last year's license, or proof of successful completion of basic training in the U.S. Armed Forces, Reserves or National Guard to purchase a deer hunting license.
- A gun deer license is required to hunt deer with a firearm.
- An archery license is required to hunt deer with bow and arrow.
- Backtag must be displayed where it can be clearly seen in the center of the outermost garment. Note: the backtag must not be hidden by your coat hood, displayed upside down or be marked up in any matter.







Weapons in the CWD Zones:





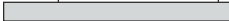
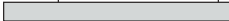












- A person may only use the weapon authorized by the type of license they hold and may only use the weapon type authorized for the hunts listed on pages 6 and 7.
- It is unlawful to use rifles to hunt deer in the Dane, Green, Lafayette and Rock County portions of the CWD Management zone. Rifles can be used to hunt deer in the entire Intensive Harvest zone, including the Dane County portion.



9 Deer Hunting Dates in Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Zones

Please Refer to Map on Pages 16 and 17 for Areas Affected by CWD Hunts.

Unit(s)	Harvest Limits	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
CWD INTENSIVE HARVEST ZONE						
Archery						
Entire zone except for Blue Mound State Park	One antlerless deer per permit/tag.* In addition, one buck deer may be taken for each antlerless deer harvested in accordance with the procedures outlined on pages 8 and 9.					
Blue Mound State Park**						
		Sept. 14 – Jan. 31				
		Oct. 24 – 27 (Hunting hours close at noon each day)				
		Oct. 28 – Dec. 15 (Normal hunting hours apply)				
Gun Deer						
Entire zone except for Blue Mound State Park	One antlerless deer per permit/tag.* In addition, one buck deer may be taken for each antlerless deer harvested in accordance with the procedures outlined on pages 8 and 9.					
Blue Mound State Park**						
		Oct. 24 – Jan. 31				
		Oct. 24 – 27 (Hunting hours close at noon each day)				
		Oct. 28 – Dec. 15 (Normal hunting hours apply)				
CWD MANAGEMENT ZONE						
Archery						
Entire zone except for those state parks listed below.	One antlerless deer per permit/tag.* In addition, one buck deer may be taken for each antlerless deer harvested in accordance with the procedures outlined on pages 8 and 9.					
Governor Dodge State Park**						
		Sept. 14 – Jan. 3				
		Oct. 24 – 27 (Hunting hours close at noon each day)				
		Nov. 23 – Dec. 15 (Normal hunting hours apply)				

Mirror Lake and Devil's Lake State Parks**	One antlerless deer per permit/tag.* In addition, one buck deer may be taken for each antlerless deer harvested in accordance with the procedures outlined on Pages 8 and 9.	Oct. 24 – 27 			
Yellowstone and Rocky Arbor State Parks**					
Natural Bridge and Cadiz Springs State Parks**					
Gun Deer					
Entire zone except for those state parks listed below.	One antlerless deer per permit/tag.* In addition, one buck deer may be taken for each antlerless deer harvested in accordance with the procedures outlined on Pages 8 and 9.	Oct. 24 – 27 			
Governor Dodge, Mirror Lake and Devil's Lake State Parks**		Oct. 24 – 27  (hunting hours close at noon each day)			
Natural Bridge, Yellowstone, Rocky Arbor and Cadiz Springs State Parks**					

*Permits which authorize the harvest of an antlerless deer include Zone T or CWD Earn-a-buck permits and gun carcass tags (during the gun hunts) or unused archery tags (during the archery hunts).

**Special State Park Hunting Permit required. See pages 8-9 for details.

Note: The above CWD hunts replace the one-day antlerless Youth Deer Hunt, the regular 9-day gun season, the 10-day Muzzleloader Season and the 4-day October and December antlerless-only Zone T hunts within the CWD Management and Intensive Harvest Zones.

Chronic wasting disease special permits:

Except as explained in Section B, in the CWD Intensive Harvest and Management Zones a valid gun or archery deer carcass tag, Zone T antlerless permit, and special CWD Earn-a-Buck permits are *only* valid for tagging antlerless deer. Hunter's Choice and unit Specific Non-CWD Bonus antlerless deer permits are *not* valid in the CWD Zones.

A. Special CWD Earn-a-Buck permit. This special permit, which is yellow in color, is only valid in the deer management units or portions of deer management units included in the CWD Intensive Harvest and Management Zones. *These permits:*

1. will be issued free of charge, 4 permits per day at all DNR Service Centers and a limited number of license vendors in and near the CWD Zones.
2. can be used during any of the hunts described in tables on Pages 6 and 7 of this CWD regulations pamphlet (these tags are not weapon specific).

B. Tagging bucks with antlerless tags or permits. A valid gun or archery deer carcass tag, Zone T permit, or special CWD Earn-a-Buck permit can be used to tag a buck deer only when:

1. an antlerless deer has been legally harvested and tagged **prior** to the harvest of the buck deer, **AND**
2. the antlerless deer accompanies the buck deer until both are registered.

Note: It is illegal to possess any untagged deer. Any buck killed after tagging an antlerless deer, must also be tagged with a buck permit described below, or with one of the above mentioned antlerless tags before it may be transported in any manner.

C. Special CWD buck deer permit. This special permit, which is green in color, is valid for the taking of a buck deer in management units or portions of deer management units included in the CWD Intensive Harvest and Management Zones. A special CWD buck deer permit may be issued to an individual for each antlerless deer they harvest and register in CWD management or intensive harvest zones. Each antlerless deer registered in the CWD Intensive Harvest and Management Zones may only be used for authorization to kill one buck deer or to earn one special CWD buck deer permit. *These permits:*

1. will be issued free of charge upon registering an antlerless deer that is not accompanying a buck deer as authorization for the buck in the CWD Management and Intensive Harvest Zones.
2. can be used during any of the hunts described in tables on Pages 6 and 7 of this CWD regulations pamphlet (these tags are not weapon specific).
3. are not transferable and may only be used by the hunter who registered an antlerless deer to secure the buck permit (group hunting rules apply).

IMPORTANT REMINDER: There are unlimited free tags available for both CWD Zones. If you plan to hunt elsewhere in the state, in addition to hunting in the CWD Intensive Harvest or Management Zones, you may wish to keep your gun and/or archery carcass tags and Zone-T tag(s) for use outside the CWD Zones.

CWD Zone STATE PARK Deer Hunting Permits

No person may hunt deer during the CWD hunts listed on pages 6-7 in the following state parks without first obtaining a state park deer hunting permit/property map identifying those areas closed to deer hunting within the park properties.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Devil's Lake state park | 5. Governor Dodge state park |
| 2. Mirror Lake state park | 6. Natural Bridge state park |
| 3. Rocky Arbor state park | 7. Yellowstone state park |
| 4. Blue Mounds state park | 8. Cadiz Springs state park |

The number of hunting permits issued will not be limited in number.

Note: Permits and property maps will be available at the state park office and department service centers. Vehicle Admission Stickers are still required. Check with State Park office for details about all other park rules and camping information.

Deer Tagging Options in the CWD Zones:

<i>If you have a(n):</i>	<i>You may harvest...</i>
Archery Carcass Tag	One antlerless deer with a bow and arrow. A buck deer may be tagged with an archery carcass tag in accordance with the procedure outlined in section B on page 8 if the hunter first tags an antlerless deer in the CWD Management or Intensive Harvest Zones.
Gun Carcass Tag	One antlerless deer with a firearm. A buck deer may be tagged with a gun carcass tag in accordance with the procedure outlined in section B on page 8 if the hunter first tags an antlerless deer in the CWD Management or Intensive Harvest Zones.
Zone-T Carcass Tag	One antlerless deer per free Zone T carcass tag. A buck deer may be tagged with a Zone T carcass tag in accordance with the procedure outlined in section B on page 8 if the hunter first tags an antlerless deer in the CWD Management or Intensive Harvest Zones.
Special CWD Earn-a-Buck Permit*	One antlerless deer per free special CWD Earn-a-Buck permit. A buck deer may be tagged with a Special CWD Earn-a-Buck permit in accordance with the procedure outlined in section B on page 8 if the hunter first tags an antlerless deer in the CWD Management or Intensive Harvest Zones.
Special CWD Buck Deer Permit*	One buck deer in either the CWD Management or Intensive Harvest Zones during the hunts listed in the table on page 6 and 7.

* These permits are not weapon specific, but you must have the correct type of license (gun or bow) for the weapon being used.

Special diseased deer replacement permit.

The department may provide free replacement deer permits to hunters who harvest deer *statewide* that are suspected of being diseased, provided that the entire deer is surrendered to the department or is disposed of as directed by the department. Each special permit shall be:

- (a) Issued by a department employee or a designated agent.
- (b) Issued only to the hunter who tagged the suspected diseased deer.
- (c) Issued only for the type of deer authorized on the permit or license used to harvest and tag the suspect deer.

Carcass Tagging, Transportation and Registration:

Deer Tagging Instructions:

1. Hunters must validate and attach the deer carcass tag to the deer's ear or antler immediately upon killing and before field dressing or moving the deer.
2. Any person killing a deer for another member of their group deer hunting party must make sure that the person for whom the deer was killed attaches a validated carcass tag to the deer's ear or antler without delay and prior to field dressing or moving the deer.
3. Be sure you have selected the correct tag and validate by slitting the appropriate marks indicated on the tag (date, time, month, and type of deer).

Carcass transportation

1. A buck deer may not be transported within the CWD Intensive Harvest or Management Zones unless tagged with a special CWD buck deer permit or it is accompanied by an antlerless deer lawfully killed in the CWD Management or Intensive Harvest Zones and each deer is tagged with one of the following tags: Special CWD Earn-a-Buck permit, gun or bow carcass tag, or a Zone T carcass tag.
2. All deer must be registered in the Deer Management Unit of kill or an adjoining unit within the CWD Zone in which it was killed (see map on pages 16-17).
3. Deer killed **outside** the CWD Intensive Harvest Zone **MUST** be registered before they can be taken into or through the CWD Intensive Harvest Zone.
4. Deer killed **outside** the CWD Management Zone **MUST** be registered before they can be taken into or through the CWD Management Zone.

Note: Although the department does not restrict deer carcass movement once a deer has been registered, we recommend that only the following parts of deer be transported from the CWD Intensive Harvest or Management Zones:

- Meat cut and wrapped (either commercially or privately).
- Quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached.
- Meat that has been boned out.
- Hides and capes with no part of the head or skull attached.
- Clean (no meat or brain tissue attached) skull plates with antlers attached.
- Antlers with no meat or tissue attached or finished taxidermied heads.
- If entire deer are removed from these zones, unused parts should be disposed of as directed by the department. Do not place the carcasses in fields or woods.

Registration

1. Any deer harvested in the **CWD Intensive Harvest Zone** shall be registered at registration stations designated by the department *within this zone* no later than 5:00 p.m. on the day after it was killed.
2. Any deer harvested in the **CWD Management Zone** shall be registered at registration stations designated by the department *within this zone* no later than 5:00 p.m. on the day after it was killed.

Note:

1. **The DNR is encouraging hunters to register their deer on the day it is harvested to assure the quality of any tissue samples taken by the department for testing.**
2. The carcass and registration tags must remain attached to the deer, but may be removed from the carcass at the time of butchering. The person who killed or obtained the deer shall retain all tags until the meat is consumed.
3. Deer must be kept intact, except for field dressing, prior to registration. *Exemption:* Deer may be skinned and quartered by persons holding a class A or B disabled hunting permit. All parts of a field dressed carcass that is skinned and quartered, including the skin, must be exhibited at the time of registration.

Blaze orange clothing requirements:

During the firearm and shotgun deer hunts in the CWD intensive harvest and management zones, no person may hunt with a firearm or bow and arrow any game animal or bird, except waterfowl, unless at least 50% of the person's outer clothing above the waist is colored blaze orange. A hat, if worn, must be at least 50% blaze orange. Faded or stained blaze orange clothing is unsafe and may not meet law requirements. Camo-blaze which is 50% blaze orange is legal, but is not as visible as solid blaze clothing. 100% solid blaze orange is recommended.

Note: This requirement applies to all bow hunting and to legal night hunting activity as described below during the dates of the firearm and shotgun hunts in the CWD Intensive Harvest and Management Zones listed in the table on page 6 and 7.

Additional regulations affected by CWD hunts:

1. **Night Hunting:** Coyote, fox, raccoon and unprotected species may be hunted **without** hunting hour restrictions. This includes the dates of the firearm and shotgun hunts in the CWD Intensive Harvest and Management Zones listed in the table on pages 6 and 7.
Note: Since there is no "regular 9-day gun deer season" this year in the CWD Intensive Harvest and Management Zones, night hunting activity is allowed for coyote, fox, raccoon and unprotected species from November 23rd - Dec. 1st in the CWD Intensive Harvest and Management Zones, but not in other parts of the state.
2. **Possession of rifles during CWD Shotgun Hunts:** It is unlawful to possess a rifle larger than .22 caliber unless unloaded and cased during the CWD Management Zone hunt in areas where rifles are prohibited for the hunting of deer.
3. **24 Hour Firearm rule:** In the CWD intensive harvest and management zones, possession of loaded or uncased firearms is legal during the 24 hour period prior to the hunts listed in the table on pages 6 and 7 (i.e. no 24 hour closure on the Friday before the traditional 9-day gun deer season in the CWD Zones).

4. **Group Hunting:** It is illegal to kill game for another person EXCEPT that during a deer firearm hunt, any member of a group deer hunting party may kill a deer for another member of the party *if they are all hunting with firearms*. There are additional requirements that must also be met to group hunt for deer. **Refer to page 55 of the 2002 General Hunting Regulations pamphlet for details.**
5. **Disease sampling:** Any part of any deer may be collected or sampled by the department for disease testing purposes prior to registration.

Baiting and Feeding Regulations:

Baiting

The following rules apply statewide.

Permitted activities:

1. Hunting with the aid of material deposited by natural vegetation.
 2. Hunting with the aid of material found solely as a result of normal agricultural or gardening practices.
 3. Hunting over crops planted and left standing as wildlife food plots.
 4. Hunting with the aid of liquid scent (i.e. buck lures, acorn scents, etc).
- Note:** Liquid scents may not be placed or deposited in a manner that would constitute feeding deer.

Prohibited activities:

No person may hunt with the aid of bait or place or use bait for the purpose of hunting wild animals or training dogs. *Exception:* bait may be placed between April 15 and the close of the bear season for hunting bear or training bear dogs provided the bait is totally enclosed in a hollow log, a hole in the ground or hollow stump which is capped with logs, rocks or other naturally occurring and unprocessed substances which prevents deer from accessing the bait material.

Note: The use of salt and mineral blocks is prohibited.

Additional Baiting Prohibitions. When baiting for the purpose of hunting bear or training bear dogs, no person may:

1. Place, use or hunt with the aid of bait material or liquid scent in excess of 10 gallons or containing honey, bones, fish, meat, solid animal fat or parts of animal carcasses.
2. Place, use or hunt with the aid of bait contained within or containing metal, paper, plastic, glass, wood or other similar processed materials except for a hollow log, a hole in the ground or stump which is capped with logs, rocks or other naturally occurring and unprocessed substance which prevents deer from accessing the bait material.
3. Place, use or hunt with the aid of bait material or liquid scent within 50 yards of any trail, road or a campsite used by the public.
4. Hunt with the aid of bait material, other than liquid scent, without possessing a valid unused bear harvest permit.
5. Hunt or pursue animals in an area baited in violation of the above prohibitions or in violation of the wild animal feeding prohibitions, unless the area is completely free of bait or feed material for at least 10 consecutive days prior to hunting, pursuing animals or dog training.

Feeding of wild animals for non-hunting purposes:

The following rules apply statewide.

Prohibited activities:

1. No person shall place, deposit or allow the placement of any material to feed or attract wild animals, except as noted under *Permitted Activities* below.
 2. Landowners, lessees or occupants of any property where feeding in violation of this section occurs shall remove all food illegally placed or deposited upon notification by the department of the illegal activity.
- Note:** Elevated feeders that are designed to deposit food on the ground are prohibited.

Permitted activities:

1. It is legal to place material solely for the purpose of attracting and feeding wild birds and small mammals when placed in bird feeding devices and structures at a sufficient height or design to prevent access by deer and only when the structures and devices are no further than 50 yards from a dwelling devoted to human occupancy. If the department determines that wild deer are utilizing bird feeding devices or structures, the devices or structures shall be enclosed, modified or elevated higher to prevent access by deer.
2. Feeding of wild animals, other than deer, by hand is allowed if:
 - a. feed is placed not more than 30 feet away from the person doing the feeding.
 - b. the person doing the feeding makes a reasonable attempt to clean up the unconsumed food before moving a distance greater than 30 feet from the deposited food.
3. Food deposited by natural vegetation or found solely as a result of normal agricultural or gardening practices.
4. Standing crops planted and left standing as wildlife food plots that may be used by wild animals.
5. Food material legally placed for bear hunting or dog training.
6. Food material placed for legal trapping activities.

Definitions:

“Bird feeding devices and structures” means any device or structure that has the primary purpose of attracting or feeding birds and small mammals.

“Building devoted to human occupancy” means a permanent structure (including a trailer or mobile home) used by humans as a dwelling or workplace.

“Small mammals” mean all mammals other than bear, deer and elk.

Questions and Answers on Wildlife Feeding and Baiting:

This is a partial list of questions and answers to help you better understand the new baiting and feeding regulations, for a complete list of questions and answers, please visit the DNR’s CWD website at www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/wildlife/whealth/CWD/.

Why did DNR recommend that deer feeding and baiting be banned? This restriction is viewed by experts to be critical to success in controlling Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) and reducing the chance that CWD will become established in new areas of Wisconsin. This disease may be spread from deer to deer directly and indirectly through a contaminated environment created by concentrating diseased

deer. Any practice that artificially concentrates deer including baiting and feeding is likely to increase the spread of CWD.

Why didn't DNR recommend that baiting and feeding be limited to a small amount rather than banning it? Even small amounts of bait and feed appear to present a disease risk. A study in Michigan found that more nose-to-nose contacts among deer occurred over 5 gallons of bait than over larger piles of bait. This was true whether bait was in piles, rows, or scattered. Even though you might think that only a couple deer would use a small amount of feed, this is not always true. A few deer may consume the feed, but others continue to inspect the site and lick up whatever remains.

Why is the baiting and feeding ban statewide rather than just in the area infected with CWD? The risk factors that can contribute to the introduction of CWD into the deer herd may be present statewide. Potential risk factors include: depositing of carcass remains of deer taken from CWD-infected areas in and outside of Wisconsin in fields and woods; escape of captive animals and illegal stocking of imported deer into wild populations. There have been no known cases of CWD in Wisconsin's approximately 900 game farms, however escapes of deer or elk from game farms have been documented numerous times each year across the state, illustrating the potential for disease to enter Wisconsin undetected and then enter the wild deer population.

What do I do about the food I may already have on my property? Any food that was placed prior to the adoption of this rule that does not meet the requirements of the rule must be removed, moved or altered to conform to the rule.

Can I still feed birds and squirrels? People can continue to feed birds and small mammals (any mammal other than deer, bear and elk) as long as they place the food in feeding devices or structures such that they are unavailable to deer either by design or height above the ground. In certain urban situations, where deer are not present, the need to restrict deer access to the food may not be necessary.

Can I feed birds and small mammals anywhere on my property? No, bird and small mammal feeding is only allowed up to 50 yards from a house or other building devoted to human occupancy (i.e. any building a person may occupy such as a cabin, restaurant, workplace, trailer or motor home).

Is there a limit to the amount of food I can place for birds and small mammals? No. The amount of feed is not restricted in this rule. You can place as much food and as many feeders as you want in your yard as long as the food and feeders are not accessible to deer.

What about the ground feeding birds? Can I feed birds, turkeys and squirrels by setting food on the ground instead of in a feeder? Only if the food is not accessible to deer. For example, if the site is in a part of the city where there are no deer or in a confined area not accessible to deer, this practice would be legal. If deer start to use the feeding site, the food must be made inaccessible or removed.

If I have deer around my house, how do I keep deer from getting access to my bird or squirrel feeder? Feeders should be placed in a location that deer cannot get to, at a height they cannot reach, or in devices that have wire shields or other such deterrents that allow the birds to access the food but not the deer.

Can I continue to use mineral blocks, salt blocks, protein blocks or other similar blocks or supplements? No, these supplements attract deer and can increase deer-to-deer contacts directly or indirectly (e.g. saliva), and they are prohibited. If you have placed such blocks and supplements out for deer in the past that are still present and not yet consumed, they will need to be removed. It is illegal to leave them out or to hunt over or with the aid of these materials. Salt, mineral licks, protein blocks and supplements placed for livestock as a part of normal agricultural practices are not prohibited.

Can I plant food plots that attract wildlife? Yes, food plots are not regulated by this rule.

What's the disease management difference between a harvested cornfield, hayfield, garden, heavy acorn fall, or food plot and a feeding station? Agricultural crops, food plots and natural vegetation allow for more dispersed feeding, less deer-to-deer contact and are not replaced when consumed.

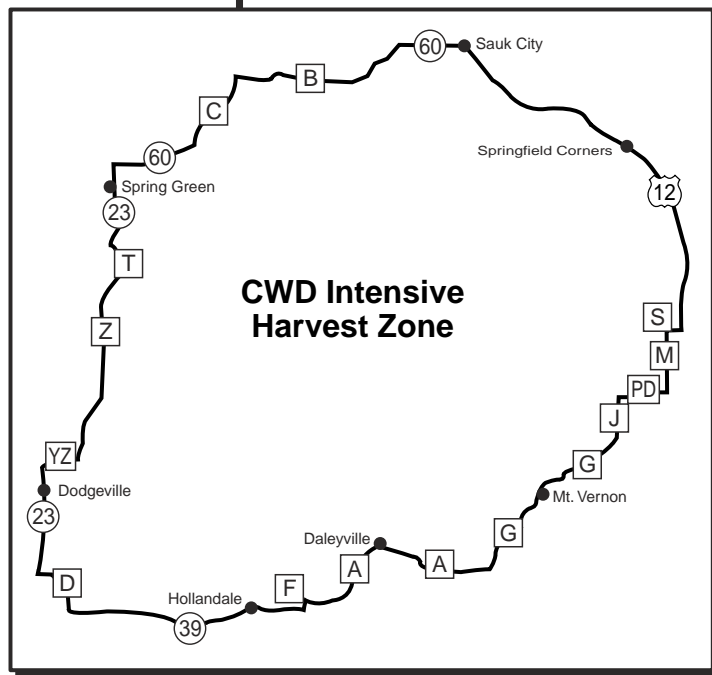
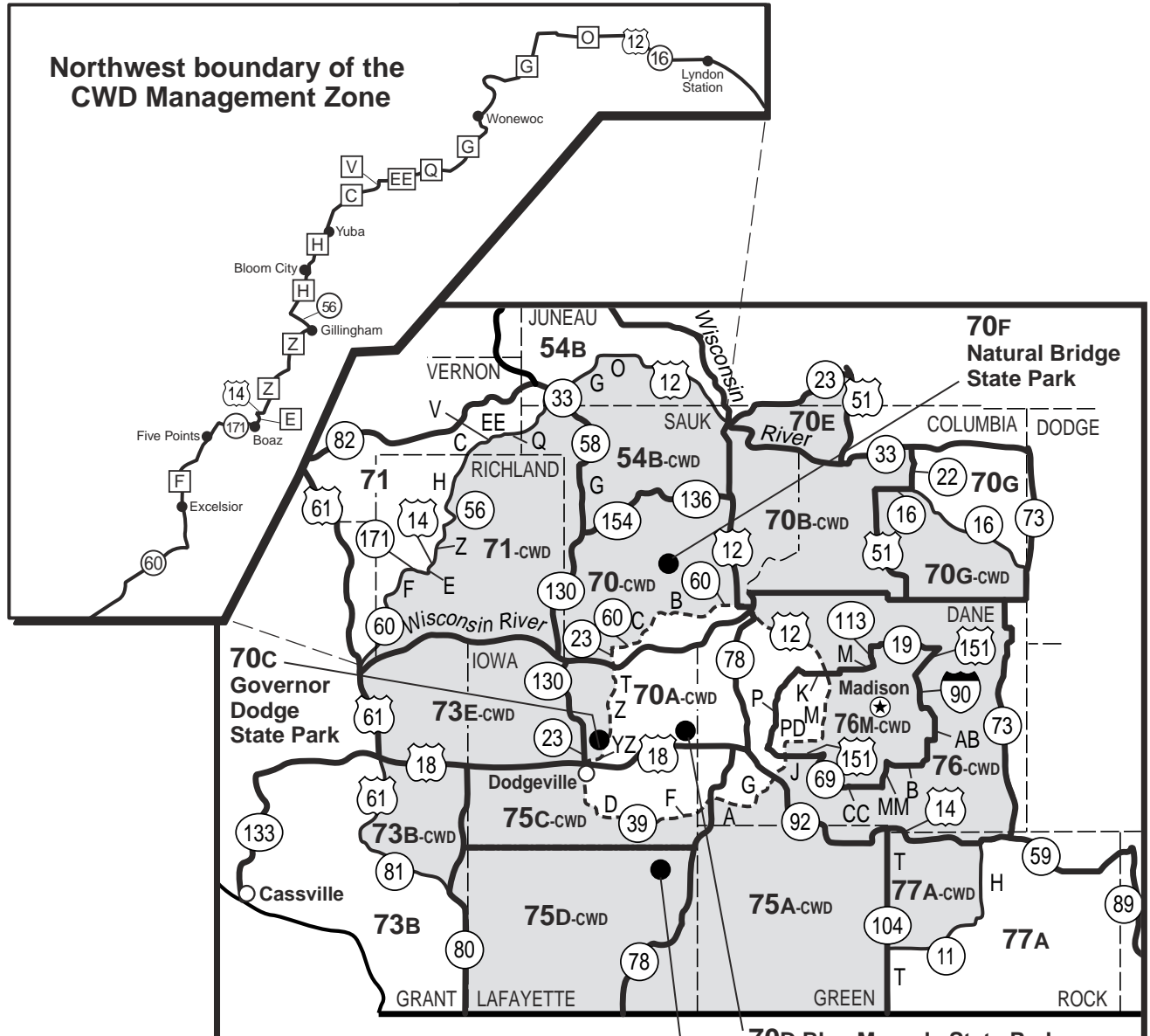
Can I feed birds, ducks, geese, squirrels, chipmunks or other animals by tossing food to them? People can continue to hand-feed animals other than deer if they place the food no more than 30 feet away and make a reasonable attempt to remove unused food when they leave the feeding site (i.e. when you move to a distance greater than 30 feet from the deposited food). However, people should be aware that such activities might cause animal concentrations that are both unhealthy for the animals and a nuisance for people. Such feeding often involves food that is not nutritionally in the best interest of the animals. Some cities have or are considering ordinances prohibiting such feeding. The National Wildlife Management Institute recommends against such feeding.

Can I use liquid scents for deer hunting? Yes, provided the liquid is *not* being placed or deposited so deer can consume the liquid material as a food source, such as molasses.

Can bear hunters and bear hunting dog trainers use bait? Bear hunters who possess a Class A or B bear license can continue to use bait for hunting bear and training dogs, but the bait must be placed in a hole in the ground, a hollow stump, or a hollow log and covered by rocks or logs so that deer cannot access the bait. Bait placed for this purpose can only be placed or used between April 15 and the end of the bear harvest season.

What is the fine for violating the baiting and feeding rules? Violation of the baiting rules can result in a civil forfeiture citation of up to \$2079 and a three year revocation of all DNR privileges and approvals. A violation of the feeding rules may result in a civil forfeiture citation up to \$288 and a three year revocation of all DNR privileges and approvals. Repeat offenders could also face criminal penalties and mandatory revocations.

Can I still place water in a bird bath? Yes, water that has not had other materials, such as sugar, added to it is not considered food and is not considered feeding.



CWD Intensive Harvest Zone and Management Zone

Descriptions of CWD Zone Boundaries (refer to map on pages 16 and 17):

CWD Management Zone Exterior Boundary:

Starting at the Wisconsin River and Hwy. 61 (Just North of Boscobel), the boundary extends North along Hwy. 61 to Hwy. 60, East along Hwy. 60 to Hwy. F, North along Hwy. F to Hwy. 171, East along Hwy. 171 to Hwy. E, North along Hwy. E to Hwy. 14, East along Hwy. 14 to Hwy. Z, North along Hwy. Z to Hwy. 56, West along Hwy. 56 to Hwy. H, North along Hwy. H to Hwy. C, North along Hwy. C to Hwy. V, North along Hwy. V to Hwy. EE, East along Hwy. EE to Hwy. Q, East along Hwy. Q to Hwy. G, North along Hwy. G to Hwy. O, East along Hwy. O to Hwy. 12, South along Hwy. 12-16 to Hwy. 23 at Wisconsin Dells. From the intersection of Hwy. 12-16 and Hwy. 23 the boundary extends East through Wisconsin Dells along Hwy. 23 to Hwy. 51 just South of Endeavor, then South along Hwy. 51 to Hwy. 33, East along Hwy. 33 to Hwy. 22, South along Hwy. 22 to Hwy. 16, East along Hwy. 16 to Hwy. 73, South along Hwy. 73 to Hwy. 59, West along Hwy. 59 to Hwy. H, South along Hwy. H to Hwy. 11, West along Hwy. 11 to Hwy. T, South along Hwy. T to the Illinois state line. Then follow the Wisconsin/Illinois state line West to Hwy. 80 South of Hazel Green. The boundary then extends North along Hwy. 80 to Hwy. 81, North along Hwy. 81 to Hwy. 61, North along Hwy. 61 back to Hwy. 60 just North of Boscobel.

Intensive Harvest Zone Exterior Boundary:

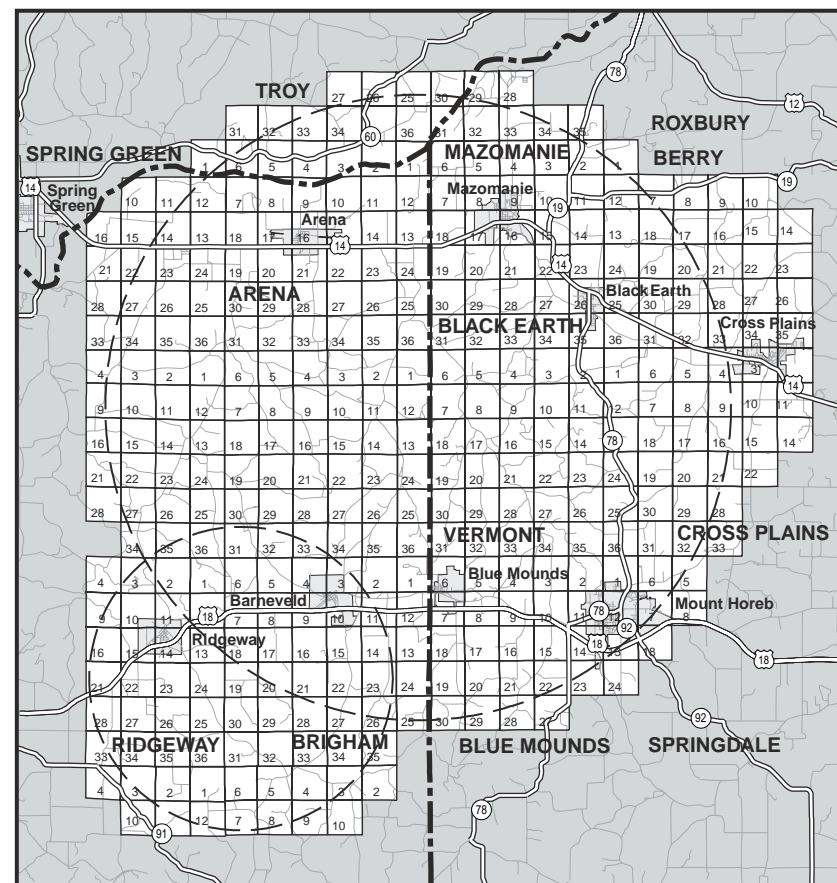
Starting at the intersection of Hwy. 23 and Hwy. YZ in city of Dodgeville, the boundary extends East along Hwy. YZ to Hwy. Z, North along Hwy. Z to Hwy. T, North along Hwy. T to Hwy. 23, North along Hwy. 23 to Hwy. 60, East along Hwy. 60 to Hwy. C, North on Hwy. C to Hwy. B, East on Hwy. B back to Hwy. 60. Then the boundary follows Hwy. 60 East to Hwy. 12, then Hwy. 12 South to Hwy. S (Mineral Point Rd), East on Hwy. S (Mineral Point Rd.) to Hwy. M. Then South on M to Hwy. PD, West on PD to Hwy. J, South on Hwy. J to Hwy. G, West on Hwy. G to Hwy. A, South on Hwy. A to Hwy. F, West on Hwy. F to Hwy. 39, West on Hwy. 39 to Hwy. D, North on Hwy. D to Hwy. 23, then North on 23 to Dodgeville and the Hwy. YZ intersection.

Current CWD Eradication Zone:

“CWD eradication zone” is the area defined by the department where the eradication of the deer herd is required to control the spread of chronic wasting disease including:

- The sections of land contained within or intersected by a 9½ mile radius circle drawn from the center of the area where the initial deer tested positive for chronic wasting disease.
- All sections of land contained within or intersected by a 4½ mile radius circle drawn from the center of the section of land found to have contained an animal that has tested positive for chronic wasting disease.

CWD Eradication Zone as of July 24, 2002



The CWD Eradication Zone consists of the numbered, unshaded sections shown above.

Landowners:

A landowner, a family member of the landowner, or an employee of the landowner may use a firearm or bow to shoot deer from a farm tractor or an implement of husbandry **ONLY** in the following areas: (Both conditions 1 & 2 must apply)

1. **Only on the landowner's land, AND**
2. **Only in a designated Chronic Wasting Disease Eradication Zone**
 - Reminder, the CWD Eradication zone does not include all the land in the CWD Intensive Harvest Zone. See map on page 19 for the current DNR defined CWD eradication zone for the section of land you own or hunt.
 - This authority, granted by Wisconsin Statute, expires on June 30, 2004.

Only these qualified individuals may:

1. Place, possess or transport an uncased firearm, bow or crossbow in or on a farm tractor or implement of husbandry.
2. Load or discharge a firearm or shoot a bolt or an arrow from a bow or crossbow in or from a farm tractor or implement of husbandry.

No person may: (including the above qualified individuals)

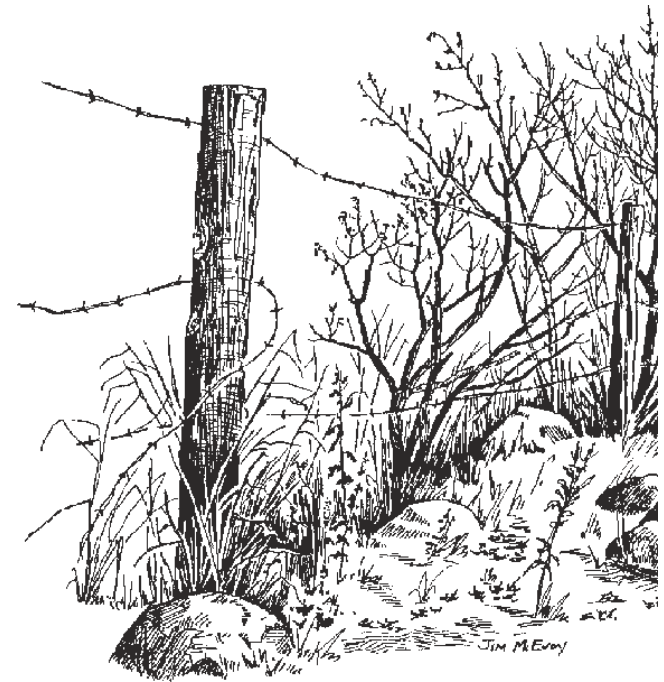
1. Hunt within 50 feet of the roadway's center, or
2. Discharge a firearm or shoot a bolt or an arrow from a bow or crossbow:
 - a. **From or across** a highway, or
 - b. Within 50 feet of the center of a roadway.

Exceptions: Certain exceptions are allowed for Class A and B disabled permit holders.



Safety Consideration:

It is strongly recommended that landowners, their family members or their employees who possess a firearm on a tractor or implement of husbandry keep the firearm unloaded while the vehicle is in motion and not load or discharge the weapon until the authorized vehicle has come to a complete stop.



Definitions:

“Agricultural purpose” means a purpose related to beekeeping, operating commercial feedlots, dairying, egg production, floriculture, fish or fur farming, forest and game management, grazing, livestock raising, operating orchards, plant greenhouses or nurseries, poultry raising, raising grain, grass, mint or seed crops, sod farming or raising fruits, nuts, berries or vegetables.

“Family member of the landowner” means a person who is related to the landowner as a parent, child, spouse, or sibling.

“Farm tractor” means a motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines and other implements of husbandry.

“Implement of husbandry” means a vehicle or piece of equipment or machinery designed for agricultural purposes, used exclusively in the conduct of agricultural operations and used principally off the highway.

Note:

- This would include farm machinery such as combines and hay wagons.
- Farm trucks and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) may qualify as an implement of husbandry if they are used **exclusively** for agricultural operations.
- Farm trucks and ATVs do not qualify as an implement of husbandry if they are also used for any purposes other than agricultural operations. Therefore no person may lawfully transport an uncased or loaded firearm, unstrung bow or discharge a firearm from these vehicles.

Chronic Wasting Disease Background information

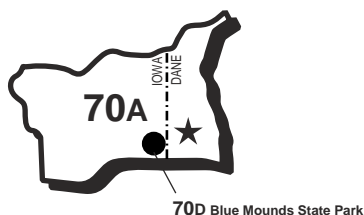
Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is a nervous system disease of deer and elk. It belongs to the family of diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE's) or prion diseases. Though it shares certain features with other TSE's like bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or scrapie in sheep, it is a distinct disease apparently only affecting members of the cervid or deer family.

In 1967, the symptoms of a clinical "wasting" syndrome in deer were discovered in a northern Colorado wildlife research facility. Mule deer were the first to display the chronic weight loss and behavior changes characteristic of the disease. It wasn't until 1978 that researchers classified this strange disease as a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy and named it chronic wasting disease.

Chronic wasting disease was detected in free-ranging deer and elk in northern Colorado and adjacent sections of southeast Wyoming in the mid-1980s. By May 2001, more cases of CWD were found in southwestern Nebraska, the corner adjacent to Colorado and Wyoming.

As a precautionary action, Wisconsin wildlife biologists began testing wild deer for CWD, beginning in 1999. In the third year of testing, Wisconsin discovered its first confirmed cases of CWD. On February 28, 2002, officials received the news from the National Veterinary Services Lab in Ames, Iowa, that samples from the 2001 deer harvest were positive for the disease. The three deer testing positive for CWD were harvested in deer management unit 70A, in eastern Iowa and western Dane counties.

The star represents the location of the original positive samples identified as a result of CWD surveillance testing in November 2001.



The Department of Natural Resources, working with landowners and the Departments of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and Health and Family Services, initiated intensive sampling in the area to define the extent and severity of CWD. A surveillance zone was established, consisting of a 450 square-mile area roughly centered where the original three CWD positive deer were harvested. Over 500 deer were sampled from the surveillance zone. Fifteen additional cases of CWD were confirmed. As of May 30, 2002, a total of 18 Wisconsin deer have tested positive for CWD. The DNR will continue to collect samples from this area throughout its disease eradication process.

To Learn More About CWD

The Department of Natural Resources offers a chronic wasting disease Web site, www.dnr.state.wi.us, with recent news releases, maps and links to Wisconsin's Interagency CWD Taskforce Web sites. The Web site also links to additional CWD information from other states and CWD researchers.

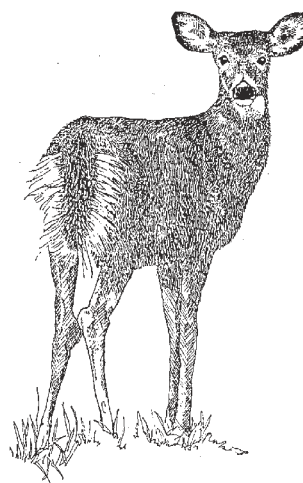
Human Health

Chronic wasting disease is a neurological disease found in elk and deer (cervids) only. Researchers believe that the disease-causing agent is an infectious abnormal protein, called a prion, which is smaller than a virus. Prions (pronounced PREE-ons) became widely known during the bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or "mad cow," epidemic that affected England in the 1980s. The disease-causing prions enter brain cells and apparently convert normal prions found within the cells into abnormally-folded prions just like themselves. The abnormally-folded prions accumulate in the brain, causing death of brain cells and the development of microscopic holes. Pathologists describe these holes as "spongy change," which has led to naming this group of diseases "spongiform" brain diseases.

It is believed that CWD is transmitted through deer to deer contact. There is no scientific evidence that CWD is transmissible to other animals through consuming meat from an infected deer. In addition, there is absolutely no evidence that humans can contract the disease by simply being in the area of Wisconsin where the disease has been found.

CWD has not been linked to the human TSE, Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease, in the way that cattle BSE, also called "mad cow disease", has been in Europe. **The prion that causes CWD accumulates in certain parts of infected deer including: the brain, eyes, spinal cord, lymph nodes, tonsils, and spleen. Health officials recommend that these parts not be eaten and also advise that no human eat any part of a deer known to have CWD or displaying visible signs or confirmed infection of CWD.** Signs of CWD in deer include: weight loss, behavioral changes like isolation, blank facial expression, nervousness, excessive salivation, teeth grinding, increased drinking and frequent urination.

Safe Handling of Deer



Chronic wasting disease has been known to occur in deer and elk in the USA for decades. In spite of ongoing surveillance for similar disease syndromes in humans, there has never been an instance of people contracting a TSE disease from butchering or eating venison.

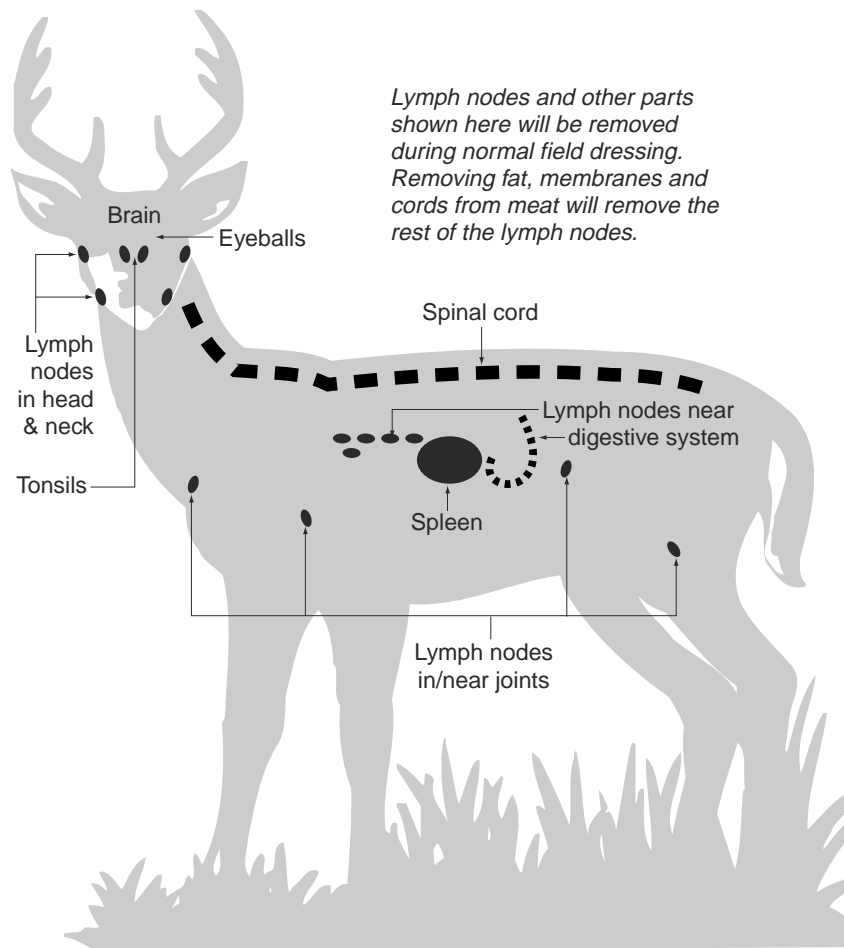
Experts suggest simple precautions that hunters field dressing deer and processors should take when handling deer in areas where CWD is found:

General Precautions

- Do not eat the eyes, brain, spinal cord, spleen, tonsils or lymph nodes of any deer.
- Do not eat any part of a deer that appears sick.
- If your deer is sampled for CWD testing, wait for test results before eating meat.

Hunters

- **Wear rubber or latex gloves** when field dressing carcasses.
- **Bone out the meat** from your animal.
- **Remove** all internal organs.
- **Minimize the handling** of brain, spinal cord, spleen and lymph nodes (lumps of tissue next to organs or in fat).
- **Do not use** household knives or utensils.
- **Use equipment dedicated** to field dressing only.
- **Clean knives and equipment** of residue and sanitize with household bleach. Use a solution of equal parts chlorine bleach and water. Wipe down countertops and let them dry. Soak items like knives one hour. When through, dilute the solution further and dump it down a drain.
- **Request that your animal be processed individually** and not combined with meat from other animals.
- **Avoid use of saws.** Do not cut through spine or skull except to remove the head. Use a knife designated only for this purpose.



Disposal

Protecting human, animal and environmental health are the primary considerations in the selection of deer carcass disposal methods. Wisconsin's public health officials emphasize that there is no recorded case of a human developing a TSE disease as a result of eating or contacting CWD-infected deer. Similarly, there is no evidence suggesting CWD is transmissible to livestock. This does not mean there is a guarantee of absolute safety from CWD. Officials from several state agencies are carefully reviewing all disposal options to determine which methods will best contain or destroy CWD and minimize the exposure to humans and other animals. Efficiency, transportation and volume handling ability also enter into the equation. Methods of carcass disposal under consideration include: engineered sanitary landfills, incineration, chemical digestion and rendering, or combinations of the above. Disposal methods used and locations may change throughout the CWD management process.

Testing

At this time diagnosis of CWD requires an immunohistochemical (IHC) stain test of tissue from an animal's brain stem. Other diagnostic tests are in development that may lead to earlier detection and more rapid results, but it may be some time before these new tests are available. There is great public interest in having a means to test hunter-harvested deer. At the time of this publication, Wisconsin does not have in-state CWD testing ability of any kind. The National Veterinary Services Laboratory in Ames, Iowa, has provided CWD testing services supporting Wisconsin's CWD surveillance program since 1999 and during additional sampling in spring and summer of 2002. However, testing is limited by lab capacity. The legislature and Governor recently directed \$900,000 to development of in-state CWD testing capacity. More funding may come from a request for federal help. This amount will provide enough capacity to handle necessary testing for research and disease management but is not intended to meet demand for testing hunter-harvested deer. A number of private sector businesses have indicated interest in developing this service and have requested information from the CWD Interagency Task Force. Such startup laboratories would need to be approved by the United States Department of Agriculture.

What should I do if I observe or harvest a deer that I suspect might have CWD? Call the local DNR office or the DNR Wildlife Health Team (608-267-6751, 608-221-5375) right away. The DNR will make every effort to collect samples from the possibly infected deer for CWD testing.

If you observe a deer that appears to be sick and the season is open and you have a valid tag for a deer, please shoot and tag the deer. Then contact your local DNR office, wildlife manager or warden to make arrangements to submit the deer for testing as soon as possible. You will then be issued a free replacement tag for the tag used on the suspect deer.

The Management Plan For Chronic Wasting Disease

The DNR has partnered with staff from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP), the Department of Health and Family Services (DFHS), the University of Wisconsin – Madison's Department of Wildlife Ecology and UW-Extension, with assistance from the United States Department of Agriculture-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS), and the Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (WVDL), to create an adaptive management plan for CWD. As more is learned about the disease, the plan may be extended or modified.

Goals of the CWD management plan are as follows:

1. Define the extent and severity of CWD infection in Wisconsin's deer.
2. Investigate possible origins of CWD infection in Wisconsin, with the objective of preventing possible repetition of events that led to the disease in Wisconsin.
3. Minimize the potential for the disease to spread beyond currently infected areas of the state.
4. Eradicate the disease in the currently affected area of the state.
5. Use the best scientific information available to achieve these objectives.
6. Provide timely, complete and accurate information about CWD and CWD management efforts to the public.

Action Plan

Sampling

The first phases of the plan consisted of intensive sampling. Area landowners and DNR and USDA marksmen provided 516 deer over the age of 18 months from the 450 square mile area surrounding the original CWD discovery site. The purpose was to determine the extent and severity of CWD infection. Additional samples were taken from car-killed deer, and from retrieval of sick and dead deer reported by the public. As of May 30, 2002, results from these tests confirmed 15 additional cases of CWD, bringing the total to 18 positive deer in the Mt. Horeb, Wisconsin, area.

CWD Sampling and Testing Plans for Fall 2002

Deer will be sampled and tested for CWD across the state during the Fall 2002 harvest seasons to achieve the following goals:

- Monitor the rate of infection and the success of eradication efforts in the known infected area (the CWD Intensive Harvest Zone).
- Detect whether there has been spread into the buffer area around the infected area (the CWD Management Zone).
- Complete statistically significant sampling of all areas of the state to determine whether CWD is present or not.

CWD Intensive Harvest Zone

The plan is to sample every deer harvested from this zone. Deer heads will be removed for sampling at selected registration/sampling sites in the Zone that will be

staffed during the entire October-January season. A plan is being developed to sample trophy bucks at these sites, so that hunters may retain the heads. Laboratory testing of the large number of samples will take at least 6 months; priority will be given to samples from deer kept by hunters.

CWD Management Zone

The plan is to sample 500 deer over 1 year of age from each DMU in this Zone. Deer heads will be removed for sampling at selected registration/sampling stations in this Zone which (may be staffed during the early archery season) and will be staffed from October 24 until the 500 goal has been achieved. Samples will only be collected from those hunters who volunteer their deer heads for sampling.

The Remainder of the State

The plan is to complete sampling of 500 deer over 1 year of age per County (or in some cases of counties with smaller deer populations, the counties may be grouped). Deer heads will be removed for sampling at selected registration/sampling stations in each County some of which will be staffed during the October 24-27 Zone T (where applicable) and some of which will be staffed during the opening weekend of the November deer gun season. Again, samples will only be collected from those hunters who volunteer their deer heads for sampling.

The location and exact dates of sampling stations will be provided on the DNR website and through DNR Service Centers in September 2002. Hunters will be able to access the confidential CWD testing results from the deer they submitted by using a website or 800 number. (Information on this system will be provided at the time of sampling.) Because of the large volume of CWD tests that will be done in Wisconsin and nationwide during Fall 2002, it is expected that it could be 3-6 months before test results are available.

Assessing origin and spread

Starting with the discovery of CWD on February 28, 2002, the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and DNR's Law Enforcement and Wildlife Management staffs began investigating the possible origins of CWD in Wisconsin. Landowners, cervid farm owners, hunters, animal feed businesses and other members of the communities within the surveillance area were contacted. Annual reports from DNR licensed white-tailed deer farms were also reviewed. Though the origins of the disease will be fully investigated, it is unlikely that the source of CWD infection in Wisconsin will ever be identified. All information collected will be used to help prevent repetition of CWD-causing events in other locations.

Restricting Live Animal Importation

As a precautionary action, DATCP issued an emergency rule made effective in April, 2002 that halts the importation of live deer and elk into Wisconsin unless they come from herds that have been under surveillance for CWD at least five years. This amounts to a temporary ban on imports since few or no herds anywhere in the United States have been under surveillance for that long.

Protecting Farm Herds

The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection previously had a voluntary pilot program to monitor chronic wasting disease on deer and elk farms. The program is now mandatory for deer and elk farmers who move live animals off their farms. Hobbyists or others who just enjoy the aesthetics of keeping deer on their property do not have to enroll in the monitoring program, but they cannot move any live animals off their property. If they take animals to slaughter or send any part of a carcass – even a set of antlers – off their property, that animal must be tested for CWD. The rule also requires that all deer killed on shooting preserves must be sampled before the hunter takes them off the preserve. The farm owners pay the veterinarian, shipping, and laboratory fees for all testing on their animals. Like the DNR, DATCP began testing for CWD before it was suspected to be in Wisconsin. From October 1998 through May 2002, more than 450 samples had been submitted from farm-raised deer and elk in Wisconsin. All were negative. For more information about monitoring and testing farm-raised deer and elk, call 608-224-4872.

Hunting; the need to continue a tradition

Tradition

Hunting has always been a part of Wisconsin's outdoor heritage. Originally an important means of putting food on the table, the modern deer hunt combines elements of food gathering, family tradition, recreation and wildlife management.

Population Control

Hunting is the wildlife manager's most important tool for managing the deer population. The white-tailed deer has adapted very well to our current landscape of agriculture, mixed forest and urban fringe development. As a result, deer populations have swelled. This has created abundant wildlife viewing opportunities and has made Wisconsin a top whitetail hunting state. It has also created problems for motorists, farmers, foresters and homeowners as deer attempt to cross roadways and graze on crops, tree seedlings and plantings.

Tourism

More than an in-state tradition, Wisconsin sees hunters from all 50 states in the fall when up to 700,000 hunters go to the woods and fields for the annual gun deer hunt. According to a DNR and University of Wisconsin survey, approximately 60 percent of hunters would miss hunting more than any other of their interests if they were unable to do it. Many have also said that there is no substitute for the experience of deer hunting.

Revenue

Hunting is also very important to the recreational economy of the state. In 1996, hunters spent \$897 million on supplies, lodging, and other associated costs. These expenditures support thousands of jobs and wildlife programs like land acquisition and management, wildlife education, and research.

Maintaining balance

Every deer hunter plays a vital role in wildlife management. Hunter harvests help maintain a sustainable ecosystem by keeping deer populations in balance with land carrying capacity and social tolerance. Concerns associated with overpopulation if the number of hunters would decrease include:

- Agricultural damage: According to the DNR's 1998 publication, *Wisconsin's Deer Management Program*, approximately 90 percent of wildlife crop damage in the state is a result of deer overpopulation. In 2001, crop damage caused by wildlife for which claims were issued cost about \$1.8 million, which is much lower than damage actually done to crops statewide.
- Increased deer-vehicle collisions: In 2001, over 45,000 deer were killed statewide in collisions.
- Forest damage: Overgrazing by deer diminishes tree regeneration.
- Damage to ornamental plants and landscaping.
- Airport runway safety issues.
- Decreased food supply and cover for other species: As deer numbers increase, the plant species they prefer to eat decrease or disappear. This hurts other animals that depend on those plants and may lead to the proliferation of unwanted plant species.

Every three years, deer management unit (DMU) population goals are reviewed and set in a series of public meetings. The population goal for each management unit represents the number of deer that can be supported by the ecosystem and tolerated by residents. Across Wisconsin, over winter population goals range from 10 to 30 deer per square mile of deer range. Many DMUs currently exceed their goal.

This spring's aerial survey of deer management unit 70A, where CWD has been detected, showed 40 to 50 deer per square mile. This number does not include the expected crop of spring fawns. Experts warn that such overpopulation could lead to quick spread of the disease in the herd.

Continued hunting is needed to keep deer populations in balance. Without continued hunting, we will not succeed in our efforts to eliminate CWD and the disease will spread. As hunters, we cannot walk away from hunting this year.

"The discovery of chronic wasting disease in the Wisconsin deer herd should not deter hunters from doing what they love, but rather solidify the notion in their minds that they are conservationists, doing what is necessary to sustain the future of the deer population and the welfare of Wisconsin resources."

—Department of Natural Resources Secretary, Darrell Bazzell

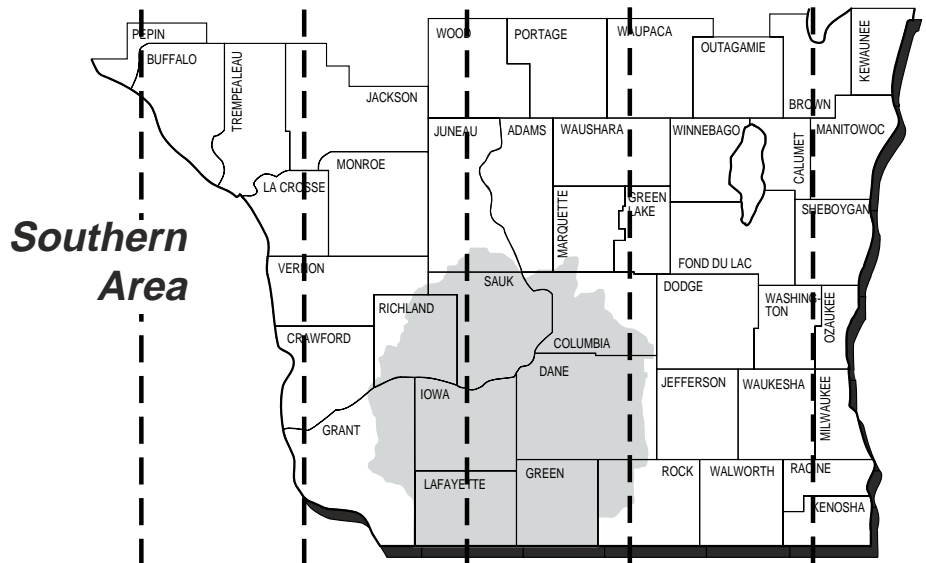
Southern Area Hunting Hours

Zone "A" (Note: the CWD Management Zones are located in Zones B, C and D.)

	Sept. 2002		Oct. 2002		Nov. 2002		Dec. 2002		Jan. 2003		Feb. 2003		March 2003		April 2003		May 2003		
Date	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	Date
1	5:44	7:47	6:18	6:52	5:57	5:02	6:35	4:35	6:55	4:44	6:38	5:22	5:58	5:59	5:03	6:37	5:14	8:13	1
2	5:45	7:45	6:20	6:50	5:58	5:00	6:36	4:35	6:55	4:45	6:37	5:23	5:56	6:00	5:01	6:39	5:12	8:14	2
3	5:47	7:43	6:21	6:48	5:59	4:59	6:37	4:34	6:55	4:46	6:36	5:24	5:55	6:02	5:00	6:40	5:11	8:16	3
4	5:48	7:41	6:22	6:47	6:01	4:58	6:38	4:34	6:55	4:47	6:35	5:26	5:53	6:03	4:58	6:41	5:09	8:17	4
5	5:49	7:39	6:23	6:45	6:02	4:57	6:39	4:34	6:55	4:48	6:33	5:27	5:51	6:04	4:56	6:42	5:08	8:18	5
6	5:50	7:38	6:24	6:43	6:03	4:55	6:40	4:34	6:55	4:49	6:32	5:28	5:50	6:06	5:54	7:43	5:07	8:19	6
7	5:51	7:36	6:25	6:41	6:05	4:54	6:41	4:34	6:54	4:50	6:31	5:30	5:48	6:07	5:52	7:45	5:06	8:20	7
8	5:52	7:34	6:27	6:40	6:06	4:53	6:42	4:34	6:54	4:51	6:30	5:31	5:46	6:08	5:51	7:46	5:04	8:21	8
9	5:53	7:32	6:28	6:38	6:07	4:52	6:43	4:34	6:54	4:52	6:28	5:32	5:44	6:09	5:49	7:47	5:03	8:22	9
10	5:54	7:30	6:29	6:36	6:09	4:51	6:44	4:34	6:54	4:53	6:27	5:34	5:43	6:11	5:47	7:48	5:02	8:24	10
11	5:56	7:29	6:30	6:34	6:10	4:50	6:45	4:34	6:53	4:55	6:26	5:35	5:41	6:12	5:45	7:49	5:01	8:25	11
12	5:57	7:27	6:31	6:33	6:11	4:48	6:45	4:34	6:53	4:56	6:24	5:37	5:39	6:13	5:44	7:51	4:59	8:26	12
13	5:58	7:25	6:33	6:31	6:13	4:47	6:46	4:34	6:53	4:57	6:23	5:38	5:37	6:14	5:42	7:52	4:58	8:27	13
14	5:59	7:23	6:34	6:29	6:14	4:46	6:47	4:34	6:52	4:58	6:22	5:39	5:36	6:16	5:40	7:53	4:57	8:28	14
15	6:00	7:21	6:35	6:28	6:15	4:45	6:48	4:34	6:52	4:59	6:20	5:41	5:34	6:17	5:39	7:54	4:56	8:29	15
16	6:01	7:19	6:36	6:26	6:16	4:45	6:48	4:35	6:51	5:00	6:19	5:42	5:32	6:18	5:37	7:55	4:55	8:30	16
17	6:02	7:18	6:38	6:24	6:18	4:44	6:49	4:35	6:51	5:02	6:17	5:43	5:30	6:19	5:35	7:57	4:54	8:31	17
18	6:04	7:16	6:39	6:23	6:19	4:43	6:50	4:35	6:50	5:03	6:16	5:45	5:28	6:20	5:34	7:58	4:53	8:32	18
19	6:05	7:14	6:40	6:21	6:20	4:42	6:50	4:36	6:49	5:04	6:14	5:46	5:27	6:22	5:32	7:59	4:52	8:33	19
20	6:06	7:12	6:41	6:19	6:22	4:41	6:51	4:36	6:49	5:05	6:13	5:47	5:25	6:23	5:30	8:00	4:51	8:34	20
21	6:07	7:10	6:43	6:18	6:23	4:40	6:51	4:37	6:48	5:07	6:11	5:49	5:23	6:24	5:29	8:01	4:50	8:35	21
22	6:08	7:08	6:44	6:16	6:24	4:40	6:52	4:37	6:47	5:08	6:10	5:50	5:21	6:25	5:27	8:03	4:49	8:36	22
23	6:09	7:07	6:45	6:15	6:25	4:39	6:52	4:38	6:47	5:09	6:08	5:51	5:19	6:27	5:26	8:04	4:48	8:37	23
24	6:10	7:05	6:46	6:13	6:27	4:38	6:53	4:38	6:46	5:11	6:06	5:53	5:18	6:28	5:24	8:05	4:47	8:38	24
25	6:11	7:03	6:48	6:12	6:28	4:38	6:53	4:39	6:45	5:12	6:05	5:54	5:16	6:29	5:23	8:06	4:47	8:39	25
26	6:13	7:01	6:49	6:10	6:29	4:37	6:54	4:40	6:44	5:13	6:03	5:55	5:14	6:30	5:21	8:07	4:46	8:40	26
27	6:14	6:59	5:50	5:09	6:30	4:37	6:54	4:40	6:43	5:15	6:01	5:57	5:12	6:31	5:20	8:08	4:45	8:41	27
28	6:15	6:57	5:52	5:07	6:31	4:36	6:54	4:41	6:42	5:16	6:00	5:58	5:10	6:33	5:18	8:10	4:45	8:42	28
29	6:16	6:56	5:53	5:06	6:32	4:36	6:54	4:42	6:41	5:17			5:08	6:34	5:17	8:11	4:44	8:43	29
30	6:17	6:54	5:54	5:04	6:34	4:35	6:55	4:43	6:40	5:19			5:07	6:35	5:15	8:12	4:43	8:44	30
31			5:55	5:03			6:55	4:43	6:39	5:20			5:05	6:36			4:43	8:45	31

- Times listed are one-half hour before sunrise to 20 minutes after sunset.
- **Calculating Hunting Hours:** Determine your location and add the minutes shown in the zone in which you are hunting to the opening and closing times listed in the Southern Area Hunting Hours table.
- **Night Hunting:** Coyote, fox, or raccoon may be hunted **without** hunting hour restrictions during the hunts listed on pages 6 and 7 in the CWD Management Zone
- **State Parks:** During the Oct. 24-27 hunts in Blue Mounds, Gov. Dodge, Mirror Lake, and Devil's Lake State Parks hunting hours close at noon each day.

Zone F | Zone E | Zone D | Zone C | Zone B | Zone A
+ 20 min. | + 16 min. | + 12 min. | + 8 min. | + 4 min. | in table



■ CWD Zones

Wisconsin State Agency Contacts

Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection
608-224-5130

Office of Outreach and Policy/Animal Health and Safety Issues
<http://datcp.state.wi.us> keyword: chronic wasting disease

Department of Health and Family Services
608-267-7321

<http://www.dhfs.state.wi.us/healthtips/BCD/creutzfeldt.htm>

Department of Natural Resources
608-266-8204

Bureau of Wildlife Management
<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/wildlife/whealth/issues/CWD/>

Almost every hunting incident can be avoided. Hunters must follow the four basic rules of firearms safety to make sure that they and other hunters are safe. Every hunting incident involves a violation of one of these four basic rules:

Treat every firearm as if it is loaded.

Always point the muzzle in a safe direction.

Be certain of your target and what's beyond it.

Keep your finger out of the trigger guard until you're ready to shoot.

If every hunter followed these four basic rules we could eliminate hunting injuries and fatalities. Wisconsin's volunteer hunter education instructors, conservation wardens, and the WDNR work hard to promote the basics of safe and responsible hunting. Safe hunting is no accident and hunting safely is the responsibility of every hunter. For your sake and that of your fellow hunters, make safety your first priority on every hunting trip.

Tim Lawhern
DNR Hunter Education Administrator

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Whitetails Unlimited
National Headquarters
P.O. Box 720
Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235
1-800-274-5471
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